DEPOSIT COPY
SEP 9 4 1965

The Pyongyang Times

No. 15 THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Every Form of Material, Moral Support to Vietnamese People

D.P.R.K. Government Issues a statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 7 in support of the August 2 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam condemning U.S. President Johnson's decision to dispatch another 50,000 U.S. troops to South Vietnam to expand the war of aggression upon the Vietnamese people.

The statement supported in their entirety the firm determination and stand of the Vietnamese people to fight until final victory, no matter how many troops the U.S. imperialists may dispatch, no matter how long the war may last.

It is no use for the U.S. imperialists to cling to the U.N. in an attempt to achieve their aggressive aim against Vietnam, it noted, and further stressed:

The obtaining situation makes it imperative for all the socialist countries, national independent countries, world peace-loving countries, mass organizations and the world people resolutely to oppose the U.S. imperialists' machination for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam and to increase assistance of all forms to the fighting Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that, as it has already made clear time and again, it will step up in the future, too, material and moral support of every form to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The full text of the statement is given on P. 2.

Cambodian Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

A delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 9 from Cambodia by special plane to arrange the state visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to Korea.

The four-member delegation led by Son Sann, Vice-Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Minister of State in Charge of Economy and Finance and Plan and Private Advisor to the Head of State, consists of Truong Cang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, Ngiep Nipphe, Director of the Special Business Bureau of the State Bank, and Keat Chhon, Rector of the Cong Peng Cham University.

A guard of honor was lined up at the airport.

The Cambodian guests were met by Li Ju Yon and Choi Yong Jin, Vice-Premiers, and other functionaries of government organs.

Among the welcomers were diplomatic representatives of various countries in Pyongyang.

A welcome ceremony was held there.

Cambodian Vice-Premier Son Sann and his party upon their arrival in Pyongyang

VICTORY TO FIGHTING VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

D.R.V. National Assembly Delegation Leaves

The delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DRV National Assembly and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, left Pyongyang on August 3 by special plane after paying a friendship visit to Korea at the invitation of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

A huge crowd of men and women with flags and flowers turned out to the airport.

The Vietnamese guests were seen off by Comrades Kim Il and Pak Gum Chol, and other party and government leaders.

Also present were Charge d'Affaires ad interim Hoang Muoi of the Vietnamese embassy and foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

Farewell Ceremony

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

Comrade Pak Gum Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a speech.

The visit of the delegation of the DRV National Assembly to our country, he stressed, has greatly contributed to further developing the internationalist friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and renewing their determination to fight always together against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

Final Victory

We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will surely win brilliant final victory in their sacred struggle for defending the north, liberating the south and reunifying their motherland, he added.

Delegation leader Hoang Van Hoan also spoke.

Dauntless Comrades-in-arms

We have keenly realized that the Korean people are faithful, close and dauntless comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, that they are doing their utmost to give material and moral support to the Vietnamese people's struggle and are ready, if need be, to lay down even their lives to help our people in the struggle for crushing U.S. imperialism.

KOREAN SPA DELEGATION VISITS THE CONGO (B)

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, arrived in Brazzaville on July 30 on a friendship visit to the Republic of the Congo (B) at the invitation of the Congolese National Assembly.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Angor Leon, Chairman of the Congolese National Assembly, and other high-ranking officials and a large number of Brazzaville citizens.

On July 30 the Congolese National Assembly called a meeting to welcome the Korean SPA delegation.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Angor Leon stressed that the Congolese people deeply admired the Korean people for their victories achieved under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 19-year-long struggle for liberating the country from Japanese fascism and in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

He evinced the conviction that the Congolese and Korean peoples will certainly emerge victorious in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, sovereignty and prosperity.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk, in his speech, paid tribute to the Congolese people for their bril-

(Continued on P. 2)

PYONGYANG RALLY WELCOMES AFG PARTICIPANTS

A Pyongyang city mass rally was held at the Grand Theatre on August 8 to welcome the GANEFO delegate, foreign sports delegations and football teams to the Asian Football GANEFO.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Chang Man, Li Ju Yon, Choi Yong Jin and other leading personages.

Invited to the platform were the GANEFO delegate, foreign sports delegations and football teams.

As they entered the meeting hall, all attendants rose and greeted them with enthusiastic applause and cheers, shouting "GANEFO!" Coloured tapes and confetti flew in the hall.

Chairman Kang Hi Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee addressed the meeting.

In the name of the entire working people and athletes of Pyongyang, he extended warm greetings to the friends from abroad.

He said that the Korean people, together with the peoples of the New Emerging Forces of the world, have endeavoured and are endeavouring for the triumphant advance of GANEFO. "The friendship between us," he declared, "is a friendship of comrades-in-arms who stand on the common front of struggle against the common enemy, U.S. and British imperialism and colonialism."

The Second GANEFO scheduled to be held in Cairo in 1967 will unite closer the broad sections of the peoples of the New Emerging Forces and enjoy active support and deep concern of the peoples throughout the world, the speaker stressed.

After the speech, Chairman Kim Gi Su of the Korean GANEFO Committee presented silk banners to the delegate of the GANEFO Federation, the Guinean football team, the sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation, and to the football teams from Indonesia, Vietnam, China, and Cambodia.

Then Sow Bow was taken by A.I.A. Pesik, delegate of the GANEFO Federation.

On behalf of the GANEFO Federation, he expressed hearty thanks to the Korean GANEFO Committee for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded the GANEFO delegates and football teams to the Asian Football GANEFO.

The current Games sponsored and arranged by the Korean bro-

(Continued on P. 3)

Platform of the Pyongyang city mass meeting in welcome of the participants in the Asian Football GANEFO

STATEMENT
of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

On August 2 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing U.S. President Johnson's decision to dispatch another 50,000 U.S. troops to South Vietnam to expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

In its statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam strongly protested against the massive dispatch of a large number of combat units to South Vietnam by the U.S. government for intensifying aggression upon Vietnam and expanding war there.

The DRV Government once again made clear the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to fight until final victory even if the U.S. imperialists send in 100,000 or 200,000 or more American troops, even if the struggle is to last ten 20 years or more; the DRV Government also reiterated the correct way of solving the Vietnamese question.

The DPRK Government wholeheartedly supports the firm resolve and just stand of the DRV Government.

Today the U.S. imperialists are persisting in their escalation to expand on a large scale the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people in an effort to retrieve their repeated setbacks in South Vietnam.

According to news reports, in the wake of Johnson's decision to sharply increase U.S. troops in South Vietnam and expand war, the U.S. big brasses have discussed concrete measures and are now putting them into effect.

The U.S. government has already empowered the U.S. army commander in South Vietnam to hurl U.S. troops into the ground warfare, shipped 8,000 odd marines to South Vietnam in July alone and is planning to send nearly two more combat divisions now at the ready and on the alert.

More, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every means to dragoon more troops of their satellite countries into South Vietnam including one combat division of the South Korean puppet army, and are using Japanese territory as a military base for the war of aggression upon the Vietnamese people.

U.S. imperialism is sending its aircraft and warships into the territorial air and water of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to intensify the bombing and bombardment of such industrial sectors as Nam Dinh and populated areas.

At the same time, U.S. imperialism has decided to call up youths and middle-aged at home to form new divisions and regiments and to strengthen the mobilization system of the reservists to cope with any "eventuality."

U.S. imperialism is madly preparing to go over to wartime footing and fanning war atmosphere through the sharp increase of military expenses "for Vietnam operation," tax levy, food ration, wage freeze, etc.

Such adventurous war machinations of the U.S. imperialists clearly show their frantic moves to expand the flames of the aggressive war in South Vietnam to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and, furthermore, to the whole of Asia.

This is a most serious encroachment upon the national rights of the Vietnamese people, an open provocation against the countries of the socialist camp, and the world people and an ever more grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely denounces the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to dispatch more aggressive troops to South Vietnam and escalate the war.

For the fair solution of the Vietnamese question and for the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Asia, the DRV Government has strictly abided by the Geneva agreements on Indochina and made consistent efforts for their implementation, advancing time and again fair and reasonable proposals.

Of late also, the DRV Government put forth a four-point proposal as the basis for the just solution of the Vietnamese question.

This proposal of the DRV Government indicates the only just way of solving the Vietnamese question and fully conforms with the interests of the Vietnamese people and the world progressive peoples desiring peace.

Therefore, the entire Vietnamese people and the peaceloving people the world over expressed full approval and support to the proposal of the DRV Government.

But the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the unanimous desire of the peoples of Vietnam and the whole world, are intensifying the aggressive war in South Vietnam and viciously carrying out bloodish bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements on the Vietnamese question.

In particular, after suffering irretrievable setbacks in face of the national salvation war of resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are coming out with "unconditional discussions," while persisting in their schemes for expanding the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

The "peace" and "unconditional discussions" once again ranted by U.S. President Johnson in his recent "statement" are nothing but a shield for covering up their aggressive intention to further expand the aggressive war in South Vietnam and a wily ruse for flouting the opinion of world people.

The world people, however, will never be taken in by any sinister intrigue of U.S. imperialism and it can never conceal its ugly aggressive colour in their face.

By clamouring in his recent "statement" about sending additional troops to fight to the end, Johnson revealed once again his aggressive design against Vietnam and the deceptive nature of his "peace."

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war of aggression in Vietnam, strictly abide by the 1954 Geneva agreements and withdraw forthwith from South Vietnam, taking the aggressive troops and all their weapons with them.

Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

It will be of no use, even if the U.S. imperialists cling to the United Nations to attain their aggressive design against Vietnam.

If the U.S. imperialists expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, defying the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to fight to the end at any sacrifice in defence of the freedom and independence of the country and the just warning of the world people, they will suffer heavier blows and will be unable to escape final ruin.

The DRV Government called on the socialist countries, the national independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the peaceloving countries in the world, on the world peoples, mass organizations and progressive personalities to resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' machinations for aggression and war against Vietnam and strengthen timely assistance of all forms to the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people.

This appeal of the DRV Government which is fighting resolutely against the aggression of U.S. imperialism is just and fully stands to reason.

U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the world people, international and for preserving peace in Asia and the world.

Peace can be maintained and consolidated only when U.S. imperialists' war escalation machination is thwarted and they are driven out of South Vietnam.

The obtaining situation makes it imperative for all the socialist countries, national independent countries, world peaceloving countries, mass organizations and the world people resolutely to oppose the U.S. imperialists' machination for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam and to increase assistance of all forms to the fighting Vietnamese people.

The Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to actively assist the Vietnamese people in their just resistance against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and are filled with the firm determination to share fortune ever with the Vietnamese people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that, as it has already made clear time and again, it will step up in the future, too, every form of material and moral support to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The heroic Vietnamese people who are enjoying unstinted support and encouragement of the world progressive people including the Korean people will smash the aggression of U.S. imperialism and achieve the final victory without fail.

August 7, 1965
Pyongyang

IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

Pak Dok Hwa, Korean Charge d'Affaires in Dar-es-Salaam, arranged a banquet on July 28 for government leaders and public figures of Tanzania on the occasion of the opening of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Dar-es-Salaam.

Present on the occasion were R. H. Kamaliza, Minister of Labour; Saidi Maswanya, Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife; Amir Jamal, Minister of State in President's Office; and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic representatives of various countries in the Tanzanian capital were also present.

IN ACCRA

Ro Se Ok, Korean Ambassador to Ghana, arranged a banquet on July 31 in honor of government leaders and social figures of Ghana in connection with the opening of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Accra.

Present at the banquet were E.A. Ofori Atta, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Ghana; K. Amoako Atta, Minister of Finance; Nana Kwaku Akoto, Chief Justice and Presidential Commission; and many other functionaries concerned.

Also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Ghana. The Korean Ambassador and the Speaker of the National Assembly made speeches at the banquet. (K C N A)

GUINEAN EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

An education delegation of Guinea arrived in Pyongyang by air on August 9 to visit Korea under the 1965 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Guinea.

The three-member delegation is led by Conte Saidou, Minister of Education of the Republic of Guinea.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY STAFF HELP WITH APPLE PICKING

Staff members of the Indonesian embassy in Pyongyang went on the morning of August 4 to the Pyongyang fruit farm to help the farm members in apple picking.

Guests and farm members in the fruit harvest were Suffri Yusuf, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, staff members of the Indonesian embassy and members of the Indonesian scientific delegation now staying in Korea as well as Indonesian students studying in Pyongyang.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS LEAVES FOR INDONESIA

Pak Yong Sun, Minister of Communications, left Pyongyang on August 7 to visit Indonesia at the invitation of Hidajat, Minister of Land, Communications and Tourism of Indonesia.

During his stay in Indonesia, the Minister of Communications Pak Yong Sun will attend the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of Indonesian independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

(Continued from P. 1)

liant successes in defending national honour and independence under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Pointing out that the Korean and Congolese peoples are closely linked in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he underscored the need of cementing the friendship and co-operation between the two peoples and reinforcing the unity of the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

On August 1, a mass rally took place in Brazzaville to welcome the Korean delegation.

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN KOREA

A Cuban military delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 on a good-will visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The six-member delegation, led by Major Juan Almeida, First Vice-Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, was welcomed at the airport by General Oh Jin Wu, Vice-Minister of National Defence, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

General Kim Chang Bong, National Defence Minister, received the delegation in the afternoon and gave a welcome banquet on the evening of August 3.

On August 4, a meeting in welcome of the Cuban military delegation was held in one of the units of the Korean People's Army.

Addressing the meeting, Li Yong Ik, officer of the Korean People's Army, said that the Korean people and their armed forces would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban Revolutionary Army on the front against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and actively support the men and officers of the Cuban Revolutionary Army in their just struggle for defending the country's freedom and the revolutionary gains.

Major Juan Almeida, exposing the adventurous schemes of U.S. imperialism to unleash a war of aggression in Korea, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Congo and in other parts of the world, declared that U.S. imperialism would certainly be knocked down by the people's struggle and that the peace-loving people of the world would win victory.

At the meeting, a congratulatory banner was presented to the delegation in the name of the men and officers of the unit. The banner was inscribed with the words: "Long live the immortal militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean People's Army and the Cuban Revolutionary Army!"

The delegation inspected the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial in Pyongyang on August 5.

The Cuban Military Delegation visiting the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial

NATIONALIZATION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN KOREA

It is nineteen years since Law on Nationalization of Major Industries was proclaimed in our country. The enforcement of this law was an event of great historic significance for the Korean people just liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

During their 36-year rule over Korea, the Japanese imperialists had held 90 per cent of Korea's total industrial capital, the remaining 4 per cent being mostly in the hands of Korean comprador capitalists. Korea was, to all intents and purposes, a source of raw materials and a market for the Japanese. Korea was also a Japanese base for aggression on the Continent. In this way, the Japanese had plundered Korea of her wealths and bled the people white.

When Korea was liberated, the first and foremost task presented before the Korean people was building a firm national economy, the powerful material guarantee for national independence. And, the vital problem in this connection was nationalization of major industries, the backbone of the country's economy.

On February 8, 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a genuine people's revolutionary power rallying broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces, had been set up. It had actively pushed ahead with the work of organizing revolutionary forces that could carry out nationalization.

All conditions matured, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee promulgated Law on Nationalization of Major Industries on August 10, 1946.

The law read in part:

"All the factories, mines, power plants, railways, transport and communications, banks, commercial and cultural establishments formerly owned by the Japanese state, by Japanese individuals and corporations or by traitors to the Korean nation shall be confiscated without compensation and placed under the possession of the Korean people, i.e., be nationalized."

Under this law, 1,034 factories, mines, power plants, railways, communications, banking and commercial establishments—more than 90 per cent of all such establishments in North Korea—came under the state and people's ownership.

In nationalizing major industries those properties which belonged to Japanese imperialism and traitors to the nation were seized strictly on the principle of confiscation without compensation regardless of their scale and the branches they belonged to.

It took only a year or so. This was possible because the law reflected the vital interests of the people and the people's power timely and correctly organized and mobilized all the patriotic democratic forces to implementing the revolutionary task.

It should be pointed out that medium and small trading and industrial enterprises were not confiscated in view of the socio-economic positions of our national capitalists. As they too had experienced harsh oppression and discrimination during the Japanese colonialist rule they could play a certain positive role in our revolution and serve in rehabilitating and developing the national economy.

As is seen above, nationalization of industries was carried out as a revolutionary task in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, not in the stage of socialist revolution.

Nationalization was a decisive blow to the imperialist aggressive forces. It liquidated the economic foothold of imperialist exploitation and enslavement while gearing the major means of production of the country to promoting the independent development of the national economy and improving the people's welfare. With the industrial nationalization our working people became able to work for the country's prosperity and for their own happiness, not for the capitalists.

With nationalization of major industries, the socialist state-run economic sector came to hold the leading position in our economy.

The nationalization of industries in our country was an assault against the economic foothold of the aggressive foreign forces. Inasmuch as the overwhelming part of the capitalist forces in our country was of Japanese imperialism and comprador capital, the attack on the forces of imperialism was, at the same time, a decisive, telling rebuff at the bulk of the capitalist forces. This was the way the state-run economy in the hands of the people's regime led by the working class inevitably assumed the socialist character.

The successful execution of nationalization of major industries and a series of other tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution created the first and foremost conditions for building an independent national economy. But the nationalization of major industries was only the first step toward the building of an independent national economy.

Excavators made at the Rakwon Machine Plant
Photo by Han Si Hwan

In order to rehabilitate the nationalized economy and boost production planned economy was practiced from 1947. However, the achievements registered by our people during the period of peaceful construction were severely damaged during the Korean war started by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people, however, highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance have built a first independent national economy on the war debris. This has been possible because our people, having carried out thoroughly the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, forged ahead along the path of socialism.

Kim Ryong Rak

FACTS AND FIGURES

HEAVY INDUSTRIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

The gross industrial output value of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the first half of 1965 grew by 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. The steady growth of industrial output is based on the powerful independent heavy industry built in the northern half of the country.

The differences between the North and the South are growing all the more salient as the days go by.

Metallurgical Industry

Already in 1965, North Korea turned out 1,150,000 tons of pig iron and ingots and 1,022,000 tons of steel, and the metallurgical industrial output value in 1965 was 25 times that of 1946.

In the northern half, there are many metallurgical giants such as the Hwanghae and Kimchaek Iron Works and the Kangson, Songjin and Chongjin Steel Works. They turn out a huge amount of pig iron and steel enough to meet the home demand.

However, things are quite different in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have almost completely destroyed what shabby heavy industry South Korea had, thereby making it dependent on the supply of U.S. surplus machines and equipment.

The Samhwa Iron Works with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, South Korea's only iron works, has been on a standstill since 1962.

Machine-Building Industry

Meanwhile, North Korea's industrial structure has undergone a radical change in the past 20 years, giving birth to a number of new industrial branches. The machine-building industry is a case in point.

At the end of 1964, the machine-building industry held 29.5 per cent of the gross industrial output value. Today it meets 94.5 per cent of the home demand for machines and equipment.

But, in South Korea, the share of the machine and apparatus industry in the structure of the manufacturing industry is as low as 5 per cent. Its already low production level dropped to 75 per cent in 1964 as against 1960 and again to 80 per cent in 1965 compared with 1960. In South Korea almost all machines and installations are imported.

Fuel-power Bases

The heavy industry of the North is developing on the basis of the abundant home natural resources and its own powerful fuel-power bases.

In 1965 11,780 million kwh of electricity was generated.

Coal and iron ore output is also increasing year by year. In 1965, 14,000,000 tons of coal was produced.

But South Korea largely depends upon foreign countries for raw material and fuel due to the inactive development of its own resources. South Korea feels an acute shortage of power, coal and industrial raw materials.

South Korea's electricity output in 1965 was 1,878 million kwh, or 17.2 per cent of that in the North in the same year.

Chemical and Building Material Industry

The chemical and building material industries of the North and the South are so wide apart that they defy comparison.

Almost all the cement and chemical fertilizer factories in South Korea have closed the doors, unable to make ends meet.

As the South Korean press put it, South Korean industry is left on the crossroads of existence or fall, confronted with the most serious economic depression since liberation.

The striking contrast of the North and South Korean heavy industries shows what outstanding results the line of self-reliance and the course of relying on the enslaving "aid" can bring it into us that the intercourse between the North and South and the unification of the country are the only way of rehabilitating the South Korean industry.

(Continued from P. 1)

thers mark an epochal event in the history of GANEFO, he added.

Huang Chung, delegate of the Chinese National GANEFO Committee, stated in his speech that the time has gone never to return when imperialism could monopolize the international sports activities and that the peoples of the few Emerging Forces can manage well all their affairs on their own.

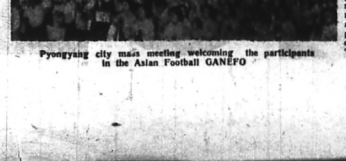
Yan Sane Sekou, leader of the Guinean football team, remarked: Guinea protests against and denounces all the aggressive acts of the imperialists against the Africans and the Asians. And he extended warm congratulations to all the fraternal delegations participating in the current Asian Football GANEFO in token of friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

The leader of the Vietnamese football team, Vuong Bich Vuong, stated that the sportsmen and people of Vietnam will always march shoulder to shoulder with the Korean brothers and actively support and encourage them in their struggle for the immediate abrogation of the criminal South Korea-Japan "agreements" and "treaty."

Hin Nim, leader of the Cambodian football team, emphasized that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the Kingdom of Cambodia led by the esteemed Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk could shatter promptly all subversive intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its followers for the upholding of the two countries. He added: The current sports events have brought us together like a great family to the Asian Football GANEFO.

Huynh Van Tuan, leader of the sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation, regretted that his delegation failed to bring with it a team to the friendship games on account of unavoidable reasons, but he assured: "We will dispatch South Vietnamese sportsmen and more delegates to the Second GANEFO at all costs."

When he returned to his seat after delivering the speech, Comrade Kim Chang Man warmly embraced him as a token of Korea's militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.



Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the participants in the Asian Football GANEFO

ASIAN FOOTBALL

GANEFO Friendship, Solidarity, Forward!

AN OBSERVER'S ACCOUNTS

Kim Jin Gak

THIS is the ninth day of the Asian Football GANEFO. All these nine days, friendship and solidarity and the lofty ideal of the GANEFO have been prevalent on the field.

The current festival has been an arena for the participating nations of the New Emerging Forces to demonstrate the development of football in their respective countries.

All the entrants—Guinea from far-off Africa, Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Cambodia and Korea—showed good physical form that enabled them to put up excellent performances throughout the 90 minutes, using a variety of tactics and exhibiting skills.

The Guinean players are energetic, composed, good at handling the ball with foresight and, particularly, daring in their attempt at shooting from long and medium distances. These traits were fully displayed in their matches with the Cambodian and Indonesian teams. But their weak points were revealed when they encountered the Korean and Vietnamese players. They lacked agility and the defence line was weaker than the attacking fine.

They have so far played four matches out of the scheduled five.

Now a few words about the Chinese team, a candidate of the winner.

They have so far played against the Indonesian, Korean and Cambodian teams, and at these matches their merits were exhibited — accurate passing, feigning action and accurate shooting.

Deft, short passing enabled them to penetrate deep into the area near the opponent's goal and feigning action brought them goals. These are the distinguishing traits of this team which beat the Indonesian and Cambodian teams 3:0 and 3:1 respectively.

In their encounter with the Korean eleven, however, the Chinese players were under constant attack because of the relatively insufficient perseverance and physical form and consequently were compelled to concede three goals.

Another reason explaining the Chinese team's setback is its simple tactics.

Among the participants in the current festival, the Vietnamese team showed a remarkably rapid progress. Though it went down to the Korean team 0:1, it put up excellent performances in the matches with other teams. Its players proved themselves good at handling the ball and putting up feigning action and agile and quick-paced. These distinctive traits were shown in their matches with the Cambodian and Guinean teams. They took the initiative throughout the match with the Cambodian team, although it ended in a 1:1 tie. Their deft, short passing worked in their contest with the formidable Guinean team, which brought them a 2:1 win.

The Cambodian players have distinguished themselves by man-to-man defence and quick motion in passing the ball.

The Indonesian eleven showed its promising features. Its players' shrewd break-through would often create chances for goals, which they, for insufficient shooting, failed to turn to account. The Korean team, with its stalwart backs, displayed excellent skills, winning all three matches it played with China, Guinea and Vietnam. Now it is No. 1 candidate of the winner.

The home team has two matches ahead—matches with the Indonesian and Cambodian teams.

Friendship, solidarity and mutual co-operation are more valued than a win at the current Asian Football GANEFO. This is why the matches proceed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

One of the salient impressions of the current Asian Football GANEFO is that football has made long strides in a short period in Asia and Africa.

The GANEFO ideal: "Onward! No retreat!" is vividly manifested in football.

A tense moment

Cheering spectators

"What a pity it is!"

Exchange of bouquets

☆ Korean and Guinean players entering the ground
☆ Guinean footballers with souvenirs
☆ Vietnamese players with a pennant
☆ Indonesian players putting heads together for new tactics
☆ Chinese team entering the stadium
☆ Cambodian player with a little Korean girl

THEY PLAYED WELL

On the match between Korea and China

Ulung Yanya
Indonesian International Referee

It is not difficult to understand the magnitude of the match at the current games in Pyongyang.

Frankly speaking, assuming a weighty responsibility as a referee as I paid less attention to the form of play of the competing teams.

My duty was to referee the match fair and square. I paid greater attention to seeing whether the players of both teams play according to the rules and refereeing the match as best as I could.

What impressed me strongly was that the players of both teams severingly played in the rain. This commanded admiration.

The contestants were all disciplined, playing a fair play.

The Korean eleven were highly spirited and they put into effect the tactics they had planned. They played well.

The field was wet in the rain. Nevertheless, the contestants observed the rules, giving no trouble to me in refereeing the match. The Korean players had good physical fitness and excelled their opponents in tactics and skills, which, in my opinion, contributed to their win.

Neou Kandéan
Member of Cambodian Team

We Shall Remember Them

NEVER shall we forget the shouts of "Ha" and "Ya" which broke out from among the spectators of the packed Moranbong Stadium.

Of course, I must confess this was the first time we have ever heard such expressions. But the moment we heard them, we could sense friendly sentiments of the Korean football fans. Their "Ya" was for encouraging us, then if we missed a good chance, the stadium murmured with "Ha" as if sighing.

All of us were deeply moved by the encouragement of the crowd. I don't think our team has ever experienced such friendly cooling in a foreign land.

We were really moved.

To our regret we failed to measure up to the expectations of the crowd. Four times we missed the chance to score points. We could not get to sleep for a long while that night, thinking of the 100,000 Korean football fans that packed the Stadium. How they rooted for the Cambodian eleven! Particularly the youngsters!

If the Guinean footballers had been in our shoes, I am sure they would also have felt as we did.

In the name of our team, I express once again my heart-felt thanks to the Korean football fans.

Match between the Guinean and Vietnamese teams

At a lobby of the hotel

Huynh Van Tuan
Leader of the Sports Delegation of S.V.Y.F.L.

A BLOW TO U.S.

IT gives our delegation great pleasure, and we deem it an honour to take part in the First Asian Football GANEFO. I wish to offer militant salute and profound thanks to the Korean GANEFO Committee for its kind invitation.

Our delegation has participated in the Asian Football GANEFO, motivated above all by the aim of actively supporting and defending it. We are sure that the current Games will be greatly conducive to the coming Second GANEFO.

The Asian Football GANEFO, I consider, is significant not only for exchange of experiences among the sportsmen of the countries of the New Emerging Forces and improvement of the level of their sports technique but also—in greater measure—for cementing friendship and solidarity among the New Emerging Forces fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new. In particular, the holding of the grand Games in the heroic city of Pyongyang, which lies within a calling distance from where the U.S. imperialists are entrenched, constitutes a heavy blow to them.

The current Games will no doubt score enormous successes, political and athletic.

* * *

The sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation has during the Games had contacts with foreign football teams to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity with them.

On August 7, members of the An Gum Sun Chollima work team of the Korea-Vietnam friendship shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill visited the sports delegation from South Vietnam for a friendship get-together.

ASIAN FOOTBALL GANEFO TABLE

Countries	Guinea	Indonesia	Vietnam	China	Cambodia	Korea	Pts.
Guinea	*	3 : 1	1 : 2	—	2 : 1	0 : 3	4
Indonesia	1 : 3	*	—	0 : 3	0 : 0	0 : 3	1
Vietnam	2 : 1	—	*	3 : 3	1 : 1	0 : 1	4
China	—	3 : 0	3 : 3	*	3 : 1	0 : 3	5
Cambodia	1 : 2	0 : 0	1 : 1	1 : 3	*	—	2
Korea	3 : 0	3 : 0	1 : 0	3 : 0	—	*	8

Foreigners on the stands

Scholars and Lawyers Oppose "S. Korea-Japan Treaty"

The "Jagang Society" formed with scholars and lawyers of South Korea issued a statement on August 2 in denunciation of the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, according to press reports from Seoul.

The statement noted that "the humiliating ROK-Japan agreements are fraught with the danger of reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese imperialism" and declared, "we denounce them with national indignation."

The statement stressed that the Pak Jung Hi clique must know "the shouts of popular masses opposing the ROK-Japan agreements are the angry shouts of distrust in comprador capital linked with irregularities and corruption." It roundly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique for intensifying fascist suppression of patriotic students who have risen up against the treacherous "agreements."

We will join the ranks of the sacred struggle of popular masses against the treacherous "agreements" and expose their unlawful nature article by article to block their ratification at the national assembly," the statement declared.

"N.C.D.F." ADOPTS ACTION PROGRAM

The "National Council for Defence of the Fatherland" comprising men of various circles of South Korea opposed to the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique held an executive committee meeting on August 2 and adopted an action program to thwart the ratification of the "ROK-Japan treaty" at the puppet national assembly and a plan to fulfil it, South Korean radio "Hanguk Munhwa" reported.

The program stated that the council will fight to the end with every possible means to check the ratification of the ROK-Japan treaty.

The plan provides, among other things, for calling a grand national meeting.

His Master's Voice

On August 2, the traitor Pak Jung Hi made a speech at the graduation ceremony of the puppet military academy, where he made public that great numbers of additional South Korean troops will be sent to South Vietnam to take part in action.

Earlier, on July 29, in his reply letter to U.S. President Johnson, Pak Jung Hi said that South Korea was going ahead with the plan to send combat troops of a division size to South Vietnam and pledged himself to carry out the dispatch soon by forcing with the "national assembly ratification within August at latest."

Once again Pak Jung Hi exposed himself as an out-and-out stooge of Washington.

In accordance with the U.S. plan for war escalation, the U.S. puppet Pak Jung Hi, first under the name of medical corps, then under the name of non-combatant units, has dispatched more than 2,000 South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Washington which has been forsaken by its allies regarding its aggression on Vietnam praised Pak Jung Hi's moves to the sky and promised him a few lollipops. Emboldened by this, Pak Jung Hi let it go again. He pledged himself to remain an eternal Asian ally of the Stars and Stripes.

Signalled from the agonizing Washington Pak Jung Hi realized that now it was his turn to pep up the boss. He announced the planned reinforcement of the South Korean troops to South Vietnam, this time on a division scale. Now Pak is saying that the Vietnamese situation is directly linked with the defence of South Korea and the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam is a way of restoring peace in Vietnam. But everybody knows that Pak is here only reading the lines written by Washington, imitating his master's voice.

It is reported that in the secret talk U.S. ambassador in Seoul Brown had with Pak Jung Hi, the former assured the latter with continued military "aid." Brown told Pak that Washington will equip three puppet reserved divisions and procure in South Korea some materials needed in the Vietnam war.

While stepping up their preparations for another war in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are doing everything to extricate themselves from the scrape by hurling more puppet troops into the South Vietnam front to make Asians fight Asians. In the meantime Pak Jung Hi is to feather his nest with dollars that he would receive from Washington for South Korean youths he is sending as U.S. cannon fodder and to have his tottering throne propped up by reinforcing the South Korean puppet army. However, no miscalculation can be greater than this.

Also, no U.S. war effort out of desperation will save it from another ignominious fiasco.

Pak Jung Hi, an arch-traitor to the Korean nation, has fully exposed his true colours as a U.S. dog by turning the gun directly on the Asian people who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism.

The Korean people will never forgive him.

Ri Jip

SNEEZE IN WASHINGTON, COLD IN SEOUL

Lately the U.S. government shifted from the western coast to the eastern coast the port for the shipment of wheat it sends to South Korea according to what it calls "aid programme."

Earlier the United States, as a step for tiding over the dollar crisis, amended the terms of shipping, burdening the recipient countries with the payment of the total freight charges for the "surplus farm produce it gives according to aid programme." (Prior to this amendment the recipient country paid 50 per cent of the freight charges)

As a result, the South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin* says, South Korea has to pay additional freight charges of 7-8 million dollars annually.

The shift of the port for the shipment of wheat by the United States means on the part of South Korea more freight charges, as much increase as the extention of the sea route. Longer sea route entails also much delay in the delivery of goods.

The wheat for the second half of the year, scheduled to arrive in South Korea starting from mid-July, is to come two months later than the original schedule owing to the shift of the port for the shipment. And this has driven the flour mills in South Korea to total suspension of operation, prices of ports from Seoul say. Consequently, the marketing of flour has drastically increased causing a hike of the prices.

Belated signing of the "agreement on surplus farm produce aid" between the United States and South Korea caused a scarce supply of wheat early this year, which was attended with a crisis in the milling industry in South Korea.

The sugar refining, rubber goods, textile and fat and oil industries of South Korea, too, which depend on the United States for nearly all of the raw materials they need, are in the same situation, suffering a crisis.

This is another instance showing South Korea's dependence on the United States is to such a degree as a sneeze in Washington across the Pacific Ocean causes a cold in Seoul.

WASHINGTON SINGS ITS OWN PRAISES

Now American papers are quite generous in praising South Korea: "South Korea sweeps away post-war confusion and corruption. It is to stand on its own feet!" "South Korea on the road of development" and so on.

It is noteworthy that this lauding campaign followed the recent visit of Walt W. Rostow, Chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the U.S. State Department, to South Korea.

American papers are singing a chorus to what he said in South Korea. It was he who discovered that South Korea has entered the stage of a leap in its economic development and it is very inspiring.

But the queerest thing is this. The gentleman from Washington might have seen it, and all American papers are saying solemnly "amen," but papers of South Korea do not see it.

Let us see what they are saying. There is the *Daehan Ilbo* which wrote summarizing the tenor of the South Korean press:

"Since the Korean war, the United States is supposed to have given billions of dollars in aid to South Korea. However, the people are still condemned to poverty and the nation's economy has not even reached the starting point for development."

Then, one may ask, where does all this outburst of encouraging words about South Korea come from? And, why?

The recent enthusiasm of Washington mouthpiece for empty compliments is explained by Rostow's own sophism.

In his speech at Seoul University, Rostow said:

"Leap means industrialization which is impossible without capital and technique from advanced countries. Therefore, you should not hesitate to receive co-operation from advanced foreign countries. No one should reject co-operation saying that it will invite foreign aggression to underdeveloped countries."

Rostow's "growth" and "leap" of the South Korean economy is to gloss over the 20 years of U.S. colonial plunder in South Korea and to pave the way for Japanese monopoly capital to come to South Korea. At the same time he wanted to encourage Washington's other puppets giving a pep talk to Pak Jung Hi.

To do so, some one had to praise Washington and its stooge Pak Jung Hi. Busily Washington hacked around hoping to hear a nice word from some quarter. But none was coming. So it had to sing its own praises.

Pak Jong In

ANOTHER U.S. SOLDIERS' VIOLENCE

The South Korean press reports that seven American soldiers on August 2 committed a group violence against South Korean inhabitants.

Around 11 : 20 p.m. the G.Is belonging to the U.S. 258th Signal Corps made sport of a Korean woman on the Hangang-ro, Ryongsan District, Seoul.

People who happened to witness this became indignant at the insult by the Yankee soldiers and tried to stop them.

The Yankee soldiers threw rocks and wielded daggers at the Koreans, inflicting on one of them heavy injury requiring a two weeks' treatment and seriously wounding two others.

Such group violence against Korean inhabitants by G.Is is unending in South Korea under the jackboots of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. AID IN S. KOREA

U.S. imperialism has been ruling South Korea for twenty years. All these years the U.S. government has trumpeted much about the "economic aid" it has provided to South Korea. Indeed, it is reported, some 3,600 million dollars were given to South Korea as "aid." But the figure surpasses the mark of 12 billion dollars if the military aid is included.

Then one may ask—why is it that only abject poverty impresses everyone who visits South Korea?

At present, an average South Korean worker earns a month no more than one-third or a quarter of the minimum living cost. On top of it, there are seven million able-bodied people, jobless or working part-time.

The poor and hired farmers making up more than 77 per cent of the total rural population have no food grains to feed themselves and their families.

As a result, South Korea has earned many unenviable names: a land with the world's highest unemployment rate, the lowest national income among the countries, a land with the lowest living standard. Ten years have elapsed since U.S. President Truman crooned about making South Korea "a show-window exhibition of the prosperous free world." But people are yet to be shown such show-window, if ever.

Why such abject poverty despite the much advertised U.S. aid? It is precisely because U.S. "aid" is aggressive and predatory. U.S. colonial rule is responsible for everything happening in South Korea, and the puppet regime is a mere U.S. tool.

Seventy per cent of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea is direct military aid, which forms part of the upkeep of the 600,000 strong South Korean puppet army. Even the "economic aid" is, in the final analysis, for militarizing South Korea's economy to serve U.S. aggression and colonial plunder.

With "aid" as bait, Washington forces its South Korean puppets to maintain a huge army. The people are forced to offer their sons and daughters as U.S. cannon fodder and shoulder the heavy burdens of military expenditures. South Korea's military spendings will run into 28 billion won this year or 23 per cent more than last year.

The people will have to pay 11 billion won more than last year in taxes.

Therefore the U.S. "aid" to South Korea, in essence, is to meet the stupendous military expenses for aggression and to impose heavy military burdens upon the South Korean people.

Moreover, the U.S. "aid" has ruined the South Korean economy utterly. The industrial structures have been disproportioned, and production keeps shrinking. As a result, the earnings of workers, farmers, and medium and small enterprisers are getting decreasing, prices are soaring, and the army of unemployment is swelling.

Then Washington maliciously ruined South Korea's agriculture so as to turn South Korea into a market for its surplus goods.

To this end, they saw to it that the feudal relations of production prevail in the countryside while dumping its surplus farm products—cereals, cotton, and others —again under the name of "aid." Now South Korea, once Korea's granary which annually exported more than 1,200,000 tons of rice, has been reduced into a land of hunger. It has to import 800,000-1,000,000 tons of grain from the U.S. annually.

The colonial backwardness and lopsidedness of the South Korean industry has been worsened all the more thanks to U.S. aid which brings in consumer goods and raw materials for consumer goods production. Today, unless a huge amount of food and 400 million dollars worth of foreign goods mostly U.S. aid goods are imported every year, the already weakened South Korean industry will come to a standstill.

Owing to a change in the U.S. "aid" policy from South Korea as a result of the worsening economic and dollar crises of the U.S., South Korea's foreign currency holding is rapidly dwindling and the supply of goods in South Korea has been thrown into an utter confusion. For instance, the import of chemical goods and raw materials went down by 32 per cent and 45 per cent respectively in the first half of 1964 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Today South Korean medium and small enterprises are going bankrupt one after another due to U.S. strangulation of the supply of raw materials and funds and sale through its "aid." Upwards of 3,000 firms went bankrupt in 1962 and some 3,500 in 1963.

In the final analysis, the U.S. "aid" has blocked independent development of the South Korean industry, leading it to ruin.

The per capita national income of South Korea is less than 65 dollars, the lowest in the world.

U.S. imperialism has jerked up the dollar-won exchange rate on 3 occasions in favor of the dollar. The outcome? With smaller aid Washington can load the people with heavier military burdens and tighten the dollar's grip on South Korea. All this has greatly lowered the purchasing power of the South Korean currency won and sent prices flying on wings. Prices soared by 24 per cent in 1963 and 34 per cent in 1964. And they are spiralling.

Still worse, Now the Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to bring Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. It is not difficult to see what the consequences of the penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea will be.

Today the South Korean people realize, more keenly than ever, that the only way out is to terminate U.S. occupation of South Korea and achieve the country's unification. They are now coming out more vigorously in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

Kim Ryong

(Rodong Sinmun)

Sato's Jargon

Recently, Japanese Prime Minister Sato made another "policy speech," the third since his assumption of office.

As usual he was extravagant in stuffing his speech with high-sounding words. He prattled that he would pursue clean politics, bring about better life through economic stabilization and make all-out efforts and co-operation for peace and security in Asia, etc.

But even he himself knows very well all these pompous words are designed to keep down the daily growing discontent and antipathy of the Japanese people against the policy of the reactionary Sato government, as was unmistakably revealed in the miserable setbacks that the Liberal Democratic Party suffered in the elections to the House of Councillors and the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly held some time ago.

The Japanese people's opposition to the Sato government's foreign policy is getting all the more intense.

As soon as he took office, Sato talked about an "independent diplomacy," and stated more than once that he would strengthen friendship and unity with Asian countries.

However, he has toed the U.S. line most faithfully than any of his predecessors did; he has offered Japan to U.S. imperialism as a war base and become a partner to Washington's policy of war and aggression in Asia. It goes without saying that all this goes against the national interests of the Japanese people.

At the bidding of Washington, the Japanese militarists cajoled the Pak Jung Hi clique into signing a "South Korea-Japan Treaty." Now they are more open in their scheme for a comeback to South Korea, for expansion to the Asian continent. Sato put Okinawa at the U.S. disposal to make it a "Far East" bomber base from where the most savage air-raids are carried out against the Vietnamese people. Yet, he has the cheek to prattle about the "restoration of peace in Asia," lauding Johnson's infamous "unconditional discussions" hoax and offering himself to become a "mediator" in the so-called Vietnam question. No wonder the Japanese people are bitterly indignant at him.

WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. ARMY FROM S. KOREA DEMANDED

The International Session of the 11th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo adopted a resolution which proclaimed the period June 25-July 27, 1966 a month of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Meanwhile, the closing session of the general meeting of the conference adopted another resolution entitled "Come out at once for a joint action to shatter the Japan-South Korea Treaty' and check the formation of a new military alliance."

The "Japan-South Korea Basic Treaty," the resolution pointed out, is aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea, obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea, throwing the door of South Korea wide open for the Japanese reactionary forces openly to stage a come-back, and at placing the Korean people under dual exploitation at the hands of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital.

The struggle to shatter the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is not only the problem concerning the people of Japan and Korea but is a part of the common struggle of the Asian people. It is a struggle directly concerning the security and peace in Asia. It is also a part of the struggle of the people of the world over.

민주조선

(Minju Chosun)

Smash the Nuclear War Policy of U.S. Imperialism

The recent 11th World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs called for an intensified struggle to check the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Vietnam, smash the schemes of South Korea and Japan and the scheme for a "northeast Asia military alliance," totally ban the nuclear weapons and against the nuclear submarines call at the Japanese port, against the stationing of B-52s and nuclear weapons in Japan and against the nuclearization of Japan. This call meets with a unanimous support of the people of the world.

Peace does not come of itself; it can be won only by the joint struggle of the people. This is proved by the path the peace movement has traversed over the past years. The recent conference, on the basis of this precious experience, once again called for firmer solidarity and unity of action of the peace forces.

The Korean people, as heretofore, will, in firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the Japanese people who are on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, expose and smash the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and resolutely struggle to defend peace in Asia and the world.

U.S. imperialism must stop its aggression on Vietnam at once and immediately withdraw from South Korea, Japan and all other places where it has extended the tentacles of aggression.

Tokuma Utsunomiya

"Look Straight at Realities of Developing Korea"

— JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS ON KOREA —

Tokuma Utsunomiya and Kosuke Kimura, Lower House members from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, appealed to the Japanese authorities and people not to fail to see the realities of developing Korea.

Tokuma Utsunomiya and Kosuke Kimura were in Korea in May this year as a Japanese trade exhibition was held in Pyongyang. Both were in a Japanese delegation which was led by Mr. Utsunomiya himself.

A recent issue of Asahi Sinbo, a Korean paper published in Tokyo, carried their impressions of Korea.

Here we print a translated version (slightly abridged) of the article.

☆

A glimpse of the Pyongyang streets was enough for us to know how dazzling Korea's construction had been.

Multi-storied apartment houses lined up along the streets, broad avenues with a plenty of verdure radiated in all directions, parks dotted the whole city, and beautiful promenades ran along the river Daedong. Amazing were the changes in the countryside, too.

In this country, the questions of food, clothing, housing, and medical service have been solved in the main.

Rural areas are crisscrossed by irrigation channels like a spider's web.

According to the concrete realities of the country, Korea solved, first of all, the question of all-round irrigation of the countryside, then pushed ahead with electrification and mechanization and now entered the stage of chemicalization.

Speaking of industry, Korea has a self-supporting industry. All the industrial installations that existed before the war have been rehabilitated, then a large number of new ones have been built. Now the country turns out on its own everything what it needs.

With their own know-how and efforts

We witnessed in Korea a living example of self-reliance. The spirit of using one's own head in everything and solving all problems with one's own strength. Building the country's economy with one's own strength as they see fit not looking to others, achieving the country's unification by the Korean nation itself allowing no outside interference, and defending the country with its own force—all these underlie the policies of Korea.

We should learn from the Korean people the spirit of self-reliance and self-defence.

The two-hour interview we had with Premier Kim Il Sung made us see clearly why the Korean people respect and love so ardently Premier Kim Il Sung. He deeply commands the confidence of leading leader, as a man of foresight, and as one of the most remarkable statesmen emerged after World War II.

It is a fact that the Korean people highly are not what they were yesterday.

They have pride and confidence but are all courteous and industrious.

Rallied close around Premier Kim Il Sung their modern-day beloved leader, they are working energetically for economic and cultural construction. To them man is the most precious and they cherish everything national. This demonstrates the might of a state built on the ardent patriotism of the people.

In other words, the U.S. aid is the cheapest way to guarantee its economic, political and military advantages in recipient countries.

Secondly, the recipient country is nothing but a modern colony of the country that provides aid. So, aid is a tool for exploitation by means of neo-colonialist methods.

Thirdly, South Korea, therefore, despite billions of dollars of aid, has shown only a growing propensity to consumption its industrial structure becoming more and more dependent on others and the economy drifting further from the course of economic independence.

At Panmunjom

When we visited Panmunjom the Military Armistice Commission was in session. On the northern side of the table was sitting a group of the Korean People's Army; but on the southern side, a U.S. officer! Seeing this, we could not but feel that the 38th parallel was not a demarcation line between the Korean nation and the United States.

Looking at the U.S. soldiers and then the mountains and fields south of the Military Demarcation Line from Panmunjom, we recalled the ardent aspiration of this nation for unification. Premier Kim Il Sung and all the Koreans whom we met spoke of this. They also said that they wished to send rice, clothing, electricity, and building material to their hunger-stricken and ill-clad brothers and sisters in the South. It is also their wish to realise, to begin with, North-South postal service and travel pending the unification of the country. And we thought that we Japanese also should strive to see an early realisation of the urgent wish of the Korean people.

We should deeply regret our past mistakes against the Korean nation and, by way of atoning for them, we should cooperate with all sincerity with the Korean people in their endeavours for unification and construction.

Japan-Korea relations

Korea, now an advanced industrial-agricultural country, exports a variety of products and its purchasing power in the world market is high.

The more its productive forces and construction scale expand, the more the volume of its foreign trade expands. The Korean side has invariably showed its readiness to promote friendship with the nation of Japan, its neighbour. Korea is for economic intercourse with Japan. The recent Japanese goods fair in Pyongyang was a manifestation of such stand.

But the Japanese side has been lukewarm toward this, so far it failed to promote trade with North Korea. It is entirely up to Japan to develop friendship and trade relations between Japan and Korea.

One must not hold a biased view against another country. We must think it simply because it is a socialist or a communist country, but should look straight at it in its realities. We must study and see what a happy life its people are leading.

Particularly we must watch with our eyes wide open Korea's progress and development and study them carefully. We must take an attitude of cooperation with Korea in step with changing realities.

If, in spite of all this, one keeps trumpeting "anti-communism," he will surely come to grief one in a few years where he will surely be frightened out of his wits.

"U.S. Aid— Invisible Colonialism"

South Korean daily Hanguk Ilbo

At the outset we would like to state that our misgivings about the U.S. aid are too many to enumerate.

But this much has to be said. The U.S. aid is getting us further and further from the road of independent growth. It makes us more and more helpless and dependent on others.

As it is, we cannot do farming, unless one million tons of U.S. surplus fertilizers costing 60 million dollars are brought in every year. If 20 million dollars are not paid for the cotton import our spinning mills have to close the door. Once the shipment of 20 million dollars worth of rayon and other yarns is stopped, all textile mills in our country will come to a standstill. Sugar refineries might suspend operation in case six million dollars worth of sugar is not imported. To keep our flour mills going 20 million dollars have to be spent to get wheat and barley.

Having said all this, we cannot help asking ourselves: Do all these raw materials have to come through aid? It is sad but we have to admit that even those branches with a degree of self-sufficiency have been neglected.

The word "invisible colonialism" is in vogue lately. Seeing the economies of underdeveloped countries being on the constant downgrade, we cannot but entertain great curiosity in this new coinage.

"Aid for Aid-giving Country"

South Korean journal Sasangge

Seemingly clear but ambiguous is the mysterious U.S. aid. But, a closer look at it will make one draw the general conclusion something like this:

Firstly, the U.S. foreign aid is an essential weapon in exercising its influences abroad and, accordingly, is an aid for the aid-provider, not for the recipient.

"Going Down the Drain"

Japanese journal "Keizai Hyoron"

According to a U.S. official announcement, during the 17 years between 1945 and 1962 Washington poured into South Korea no less than 3,431 million dollars as economic "aid" only. It means an average of 200 million dollars of economic "aid" annually. The net result? A worse economic catastrophe for South Korea!

From the outset Washington has not in the least been interested in an independent economic development of South Korea with a population of 20 million.

By dint of this "aid" the United States maintains the 600,000 strong South Korean army under its command, holds a firm grip on the South Korean financial affairs through the manipulation of the "counterpart funds" and secures the South Korean market for its surplus commodities including agricultural produce and fertilizers.

And the South Korean peasants, for example, have to suffer so many distresses: they are forced into the army thanks to the American policy of using South Korea as a military base in its anti-communist front; they are burdened with heavy tax; they are compelled to buy the expensive American fertiliser unfit to South Korean soil; prices of their farm produce fall due to the influx of American surplus agricultural produce.

This is what the U.S. "aid" has brought to South Korea. The U.S. "aid" to South Korea, like a morphine injection, has accelerated the ruin of the South Korean economy.

FROM BRONZE TO SILVER

Korean Table Tennis Players Beat Japan 5:4

At Peking Invitation Matches

The attention of the world table tennis fans was focussed on Peking where China, Japan and Korea, the three top nations in the men's table tennis as proved at the 28th world championships in Ljubljana in April this year, sent their players there to compete at the annual invitation matches, which this year began on August 1.

The Peking invitation matches, which were initiated last year, provided an arena for the Asian players to demonstrate their ever improving skills.

The Korean players carried off a bronze medal in men's doubles at the last year's matches in Peking where 66 players from seven countries contested.

This year the invitation matches drew 81 players from ten countries.

Our men players defeated the Cambodian, Syrian and Ceylonese teams to win the group matches.

Three group winners — Korea, China and Japan — fought for the top honours.

The Korean men's team played a hotly-contested match with Japan, which lasted two and a half hours. The score tied 4:4 when the crucial ninth set was played. Playing for the Korean team was 20-year-old Mun Tae Hwang, and representing the Japanese team was Hasegawa who was taking part in the Peking invitation matches for the second time. Mun Tae Hwang, appearing for the first time on the international scene, had had a day suffered two defeats at the hands of Japanese players. It was therefore doubtful to many spectators that he could carry the crucial match to a victorious end. The young Korean player, displaying stubborn fighting spirit, putting up an active offensive and showing agility, downed Hasegawa, a player good at forehand stroke, and took the match 2:0 (21:16 and 21:14).

The Japanese men's team was relegated to third place for the first time at an international competition since 1962.

The Korean team was defeated by the Chinese team, world title holder, in the finals.

Korean women's team also put up good performances in Peking. It was placed fourth.

Sin Yun Son

Korean player Jong Ryang Wang (right) contesting with Hasegawa of Japan at the Peking invitation tournament

Victorious GANEFO

"Onward! No retreat!" This is more than a watchword. It represents the revolutionary spirit of the New Emerging Forces, their indomitable fighting spirit against imperialism and colonialism.

100,000 SPECTATORS

At five p.m., August 1, applause shot up and a fanfare was sounded at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, packed with 100,000 spectators as the Asian Football GANEFO was declared open. On the stands of the stadium were formed the GANEFO emblem and then the words: "Hail the Asian Football GANEFO!" Inscriptions on the stands changed as the players from the fraternal countries of Guinea, Indonesia, Vietnam, China and Cambodia entered the stadium. There appeared the pictures of broken chains, a torn Stars and Stripes and a ball kicked by the GANEFO players knocking down the Yankee soldier.

A sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation entered the stadium carrying the flag of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, but no football players were to be seen with them: they could not bring a team.

I had watched international matches both at home and abroad, but none of them was so impressive as those at the Asian football GANEFO in Pyongyang.

DEMONSTRATION

Each match was a demonstration of the friendship and solidarity that unite the New Emerging Forces, a demonstration of their determination to glorify the GANEFO by displaying the spirit of co-operation and a high level of skills.

Exhibition of fine skills, performances thrilling the spectators and stamina shown on the field indicative of the remarkable improvement in the football technique of the players taking part in the games. To attain such a high level of football, they must have, I am sure, shed worthwhile sweat in training, displaying the spirit with which they fight against imperialism and colonialism.

Warm embrace

FRUITS OF JOINT EFFORTS

The success of the current games, regardless of who will win the laurel, will be gratifying to all entrants, for it signifies the fruits of their joint efforts.

Pak Se Yong

Foreign footballers now in Korea to take part in the Asian Football GANEFO, having recreation with the Korean working people at a pleasure ground on Mt. Daesong

Football in Korea

FOOTBALL is one of the most popular sports in Korea.

Over 7,000 football clubs with a total membership of 240,000 are run at our factories, enterprises, rural communities and residential quarters. They are a reliable reserve constantly reinforcing the ranks of our footballers.

With such mass foundation Korea has more than 170 football teams counting only A and B class teams, such as the Pyongyang, Moranbong, February 8, Rodongjа, Kigwancha, Aprok-gang, Kalmagi, Maebongsan and Dumangang teams, to name a few.

GOOD RESULTS

The football teams of our country have made good results on the international arena. The Central Training Course team beat the Kryila Sovietov team of the Soviet Union 8:3 in 1960. In September 1961 the Pyongyang team won the game with the Moscow Spartak team by a score of 2:1. Our football team defeated the national team of China 1:0 in November 1962.

"SWEAT MORE IN TRAINING"

Faithful to the motto, "Sweat more in training," our footballers have raised their skill particularly in the past one to two years through hard training.

In the first GANEFO football games held in November 1963, our players played the U.A.R. team in the finals, tying 1:1.

Our footballers defeated the Burmese and Thai teams at the elimination contests for the Tokyo Olympics last year and qualified for the Tokyo Olympics.

NEVER RESTING ON THEIR LAURELS

Korean football teams are known for their well-organized teamwork, splendid combination of medium- and long-distance fast passes, swift movement and staunch fighting spirit.

Promising are our footballers who are keeping up hard training, never resting on their laurels.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times
PYONGYANG
Democratic People's Republic of KOREA

Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted.

Price 10 *jons* No. 13014